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LONDON'S HOSPITALS

BRIEF HISTORIES
OF SOME OF THE
. . . PRINCIPAL . . .
HOSPITALS OF
THE METROPOLIS

. . . Presented by the Proprietors of . . .
"THE HOSPITAL" to visitors at the
XVIIth International Congress of Medicine
. . . held at the Imperial Institute, . . .
London, August, 1913.

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THE METROPOLIS

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PREFACE

The removal of King's College Hospital to Denmark Hill and the amalgamation of Westminster and St. George's Hospitals with the object of constructing a joint institution at either Wandsworth or Clapham present a fitting occasion for recording in brief the origin and growth of some of the more prominent Hospitals in the Metropolis, which have done, and are doing, such excellent work in the cause of sick and suffering humanity.

The shifting of the population from Central to Outer London is primarily the reason for the memorable changes referred to above, and doubtless the future will witness yet further migrations to those districts where the beneficent work of such Institutions can be carried on with the greatest possible advantage to the community.

For the many interesting facts embodied in the following pages, the Editor is indebted to the Secretaries of the respective Hospitals, without whose courteous assistance its compilation would have been impossible, and this opportunity is taken to tender thanks for the help so generously accorded.

August, 1913.

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THE LONDON



John Harrison, Surgeon
(Founder of the London Hospital).

THE important and extensive buildings which to-day occupy such a conspicuous position in the Whitechapel Road, are the result of a little meeting of seven men which took place in the bar-parlour of "The Feathers Tavern," Cheapside, in the evening of September 23rd, 1740, when it was decided to begin the Charity on a sum already subscribed, namely 100 guineas. Evidently there had been previous meetings, for at this one

"Mr. Harrison delivered in the lease of the house taken for the intended Infirmary." The following week a man and woman were engaged to look after the house for £20 a year between them, while two of the promoters were commissioned to buy furniture "for the doctor's, surgeon's, apothecary's, managers' and patients' rooms for a sum not exceeding £15."

The house taken was in Featherstone Street, "for £16 per annum, with liberty to quit the same at six months' notice." It was decided to open this "the intended Infirmary" on the first Monday in November, 1740, and that the staff—the physican, surgeon, and apothecary—should attend the house

daily from eight to ten on summer mornings, and from nine to eleven in winter.

No medical man was resident, nor were nurses thought necessary; the man and woman who had been engaged were apparently considered competent to carry out all that was required between the visits of the staff.

In January, 1741, the Infirmary had got well to work. The establishment was administered with the greatest care and economy; evidently every penny was counted; for instance, it was agreed that a sum not exceeding £3 2s. 11d. be spent "for converting the wash-house into a kitchen"—not three guineas be it observed, but one penny less.

Within three months of the opening, the work of the Infirmary had so increased that it became necessary to consider a change of abode. The Treasurer was asked to make inquiries, and he reported that a house had been found in Prescott Street, Goodman's Fields, which appeared to be suitable. Before so "extraordinary an expense" as a change of abode could be undertaken, a call was made by the Treasurer's servant, on all subscribers to collect outstanding subscriptions. These he managed to secure, and the house in Prescott Street was leased for three years at £25 per annum, and the move was made in May, 1741.

When the Infirmary had been one year in Prescott Street, its vigorous growth necessitated enlargement, and adjoining houses were subsequently taken, until four had been added to its original home. By 1746 the five houses were costing so much in upkeep and repairs that the Committee seriously began to consider the question of the purchase of a site somewhere in the neighbourhood upon which to build an Infirmary of their own. Various sites were

examined and reported upon, and in 1752 the foundation stone of the building in Whitechapel Road was laid by Sir Peter Warren, Bart., K.B. When the new Hospital opened its doors to patients, which it did in 1757—two years before the building was completed—it had accommodation for 161 beds, although the approved plans allowed for 350 beds.

Many additions and improvements have been made from 1759 to the present time, so that now there are nearly 1,000 beds available to patients, and to-day The London is the largest and probably the best equipped Institution in this country. The magnitude of its good work among the poorest of London's millions may be appreciated to some extent from the fact that last year 16,121 persons of all ages were treated in its wards, and 238,145 individuals obtained relief in its out-patients' department.

The Metropolitan, South Eastern, London Brighton and South Coast, and East London Railways have stations within two or three minutes' walk of the Hospital, and motor omnibuses from all parts of London pass its doors.

The Editor acknowledges his indebtedness to Mr. E. W. Morris's important work "A History of The London Hospital," for the above interesting facts concerning this Institution.

GUY'S

THOMAS GUY, at whose "sole costs and charges" the Hospital was founded, was born in the year 1645, in the parish of St. John, Horselydown, a district on the south side of the river Thames. At the age of 15 he was bound apprentice in the Porch of Mercers' Chapel in Cheapside to Mr. John Clark, Bookseller. In 1668, his apprenticeship having expired he became a Freeman of the Stationers' Company and of the City of London; and started business with a capital of about £200 at the "little corner house of Lombard Street and Cornhill." His business flourished, he gradually acquired wealth, and in 1695 he was returned to Parliament as Member for Tamworth.

The year 1720 saw his wealth increased by the sale of his investments in the South Sea Stock, and he was enabled to carry out what appears to have been a long-cherished and carefully-considered scheme—the foundation of the Hospital which bears his name. At Christmas of that year he leased for the term of 999 years the site on which he proposed to build, and during the ensuing year the building was commenced.

On 24th September, 1724, Guy made his Will, which, after providing handsomely for upwards of a hundred more or less distant relations, placed the residue of his estate (such residue being valued at £220,000) in trust for the completion of his hospital buildings and the provision of an income sufficient for its maintenance. Guy died in his eightieth year, on the 27th December, 1724, having survived long enough to see the first portion of the building completed, and in little more than a week after his death the Hospital was opened.

On the 8th February, 1828, William Hunt, Merchant and Citizen of London, and for many years an influential Governor of the Hospital, added a codicil to his Will, by which, after providing for certain annuities and bequests, he left the residue of his property to the "Treasurer and Governors of Guy's Hospital for the benefit and purposes of that Institution." In the following year Hunt died, and his estate realized £200,000, of which £180,000 came to the funds of the Hospital. Out of this munificent bequest the Governors were enabled to acquire the freehold of the large site to the south of the original buildings, and on part thereof to erect the vast structure (Hunt's House) which was commenced in 1850 and completed in 1871. Many other additions and alterations have been made to the Hospital buildings within the 186 years of its history.

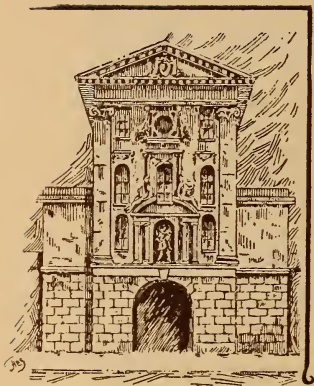
Chiefly by means of the endowment provided by the original Founder, the Hospital was enabled to do its work from 1725 until 1883 without appealing for public support. Then came a time when the annual value of its endowment, invested according to the Founder's Will in agricultural estate, diminished by one-half.

The Hospital is situated in St. Thomas' Street, a few minutes' walk south of London Bridge.



Old Gateway to Guy's.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S



Henry VIII's Gateway.

IN the year 1123 St. Bartholomew's Hospital was founded in its present position, in fulfilment of a vow made in Rome, during illness, by Rahere, a Canon Regular of St. Austin, who also founded the Priory of St. Bartholomew. With the aid of Richard de Belmeis, Bishop of London, he obtained from King Henry I. a grant of the land on which the Hospital stands. In the reign of Henry II. John Bocointe, William Fitz-Sabelline, and Hersent, the wife of Geoffrey on St. Loy, gave one adjoining

piece of land, and Michael de Valencins another. Further additions were made during the twelfth century and later periods, the last being the purchase of an acre and a half of the land of Christ's Hospital, on which the new out-patient department and quarters for the resident staff have been erected.

The corporate body of the Hospital and the staff for attendance upon the patients were for many centuries identical, and consisted of a master, eight brethren, and four sisters. They were subject to the rule of St. Austin. The master when elected was presented to the Prior of St. Bartholomew's in Smithfield; or, if he refused institution, to the Bishop of London; and the assent of the Prior and Canons was required before anyone could

become a member of the Hospital Society. From the beginning St. Bartholomew's was a Hospital for the sick, and not an almshouse; this is distinctly expressed in the grant of privileges by Edward III.

The Hospital and its revenues subsequently passed into the possession of Henry VIII., who, in 1544, at the petition of Sir Richard Gresham, Lord Mayor of London, refounded it by Royal Charter. In 1547 a fresh Charter was granted, which gave back to the foundation the greater portion of its former revenues.

At the time of Henry VIII.'s Charter, St. Bartholomew's contained 100 beds, and since that period its accommodation for in-patients has increased to seven times its original capacity, while the addition of an out-patient department has been the means of extending its benefits to a further 150,000 patients every year.

For some years following the Charter of 1547, Thomas Vicary, serjeant-surgeon to Henry VIII., took an active part in the superintendence of the Hospital. Shortly after the second foundation the staff consisted of a physician and three surgeons; the first physician being Dr. Roderigo Lopus, and the first three surgeons William Cartar, George Bailey, and Thomas Vaughan.

Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was appointed physician to the Hospital on 14th October, 1609, and held this office for thirty-four years. The principles as to the admission of patients, and the length of time they should remain under treatment in the wards, are set forth in the rules instituted by him at the request of the Governors, and these are maintained to the present day.

The Hospital had formerly four Chapels—St. Catharine, near the north corner of the Smithfield

front ; St. Nicholas and St. Andrew on the south side, near the out-patient room ; and the Holy Cross, near the Smithfield Gate ; the latter is now known as the Church of St. Bartholomew-the-Less.

In 1877 an Institution was opened for the Training of Nurses in connection with the Hospital.

The Clinical Practice of the Hospital now comprises 750 beds, of which 228 are allotted to the Medical Cases, 310 to the Surgical Cases, 25 to Diseases of the Eye, 30 to the Diseases of Women, 17 to Maternity Cases, 20 to the Diseases of the Throat and Ear, and 50 to General and Isolation Cases ; while there are 70 at the Convalescent Hospital at Swanley. Children are admitted into both the Medical and Surgical Wards.

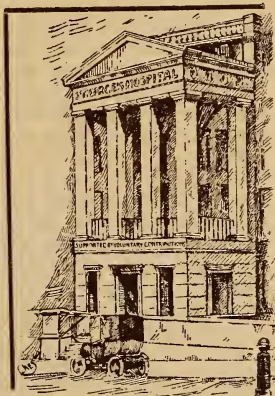
St. Bartholomew's is situated in West Smithfield in the City of London, and the entrance is within a few yards of the main omnibus routes proceeding East and West. It is also reached by tube, the nearest station being the Post Office (Central London) in Newgate Street, whilst the following stations are within easy distance : Blackfriars—District Railway ; Farringdon Street—Metropolitan, Great Northern, and Midland Railways ; Holborn Viaduct—South Eastern and Chatham Railway.

ST. GEORGE'S

IN 1733 a number of the supporters of the Westminster Infirmary in Petty France formed a society for the purpose of founding another hospital at Lanesborough House, then standing in the fields adjoining Hyde Park. The choice of the site was influenced to some extent by the healthiness of the position, for Knightsbridge was then famous as a locality "where is good air for cure of consumptions, melancholy, and other infirmities," and indeed its reputed salubrity is perpetuated to this day in the place-name of Constitution Hill.

Nowadays St. George's Hospital and Hyde Park Corner are synonymous terms, but in former times "the corner of Hyde Park" was understood to refer exclusively to the triangular plot of land which is bounded by Apsley House, Stanhope Gate, and the western corner of Hamilton Place.

Contemporary prints show that the building consisted of a centre and two wings, two storeys high, the front facing north and looking over the Park, from which it was separated by the great high road forming the principal entrance to the Metropolis from the west; whilst hard by, a little to the east of Apsley House, which was not built until fifty years later, stood the



St. George's Fascia.

toll-gates marking the western boundary of London; these were removed in 1825.

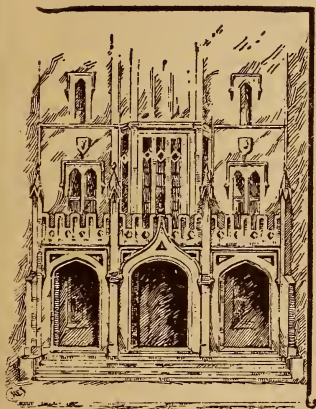
On January 1st, 1734, the Hospital was opened for the reception of patients, and it is a coincidence that the new building, designed, like the National Gallery, by Wilkins, was completed just a hundred years later. It appears that from its inception the physicians and surgeons were permitted to have a limited number of pupils, and a register of these from the year 1752 is preserved in the Medical School. In 1831 lectures were delivered regularly in the Hospital itself. Before that date Students had been able to attend the Windmill Street School, where the celebrated John Hunter delivered lectures on surgery, and where they could learn anatomy, which was also taught at Lane's School in Grosvenor Place, and later on in Kinnerton Street; in its modern form the Medical School was inaugurated within the walls of the Hospital in 1868.

St. George's Hospital can boast of associations with many celebrated men. Among the members of its staff in bygone days are enrolled the names of Cheselden; of John Hunter, the founder of modern surgery; Matthew Baillie and Everard Home; of Edward Jenner the discoverer of vaccination; of Benjamin Brodie, Cæsar Hawkins, Bence-Jones, Prescott Hewett, and Thomas Young.

On the 10th of last month the Governors decided to amalgamate with the Westminster Hospital, and to rebuild a joint Institution either at Clapham or Wandsworth; this decision resulted from the fact that the Hospital on its present site is no longer in direct touch with the poor.

Hyde Park Corner is easily reached from all parts of London and the Suburbs; motor omnibuses pass the spot from every quarter of the Metropolis.

WESTMINSTER



Gothic Entrance.

THIS Institution was founded in 1719 in Petty France, Westminster, and claims to be the first Hospital in this country established and entirely supported by voluntary contributions.

In 1724 it removed to Chapel Street, Westminster; and again, owing to its rapidly growing work, fresh premises were taken in James Street, Buckingham Gate, in 1734, where the accommodation was increased to 90 beds.

Even this proved inadequate for the needs of the poor, and, at that period, densely populated district in which the Hospital was situated. Consequently the Committee determined to build a larger and more modern Institution, and in 1834 a site was purchased in Broad Sanctuary, opposite Westminster Abbey, where the present building was erected, and in order that this might be in keeping with neighbouring structures, it was designed in semi-gothic style.

To pay for the purchase of the site and the completion of the building, a large portion of the capital of the Charity was sold at this time; but for want of funds several of the wards remained unoccupied for many years. Further extensions were undertaken in 1886 and 1900, so that the

Hospital to-day has no less than 213 beds.

Owing to the shifting of the population of the neighbourhood to Outer London, the committees of Westminster and St. George's Hospitals have recently decided to amalgamate, with the object of building a joint Hospital in South London, where it is felt that the work of the Institutions will be carried on more effectively, and with greater service to the community.

The Hospital is within ten minutes' walk of Victoria Station (L.B. & S.C., S.E. & C., and District Railways), and two or three minutes of Westminster Bridge (District Railway), while motor omnibuses from all parts of London pass the Institution.

ST. THOMAS'S

THE exact date of the origin of the Hospital of St. Thomas is more or less lost in antiquity, although records show that it was granted a Charter in 1228 as an Institution for the relief of the Sick. It is believed that it replaced a very much older establishment in the neighbourhood, administered and controlled by the Prior of Southwark. Of St. Thomas's early days there is very little information, but it seems to have carried on its work with more or less efficiency under various administrations until the seventeenth century, when it appears to have been under fairly good control and well supported. In 1704 Thomas Guy (the founder of Guy's Hospital) became a Governor and associated himself with the management, and for some years after his death Guy's and St. Thomas's worked in unison, under the name of the United or Borough Hospitals.

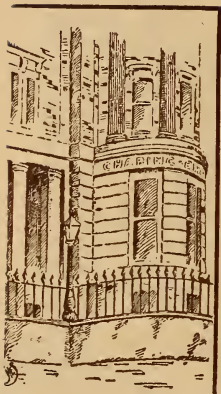
In 1862, the Railway Companies having acquired the site of the old Hospital in St. Thomas's Street, Borough, for the sum of £296,000, the Institution removed to its present imposing site in Lambeth on the South Bank of the River Thames, opposite the Houses of Parliament, and the new buildings were opened by Queen Victoria in 1871.

The nearest Railway Stations are Waterloo (L. and S.W. Railway), and Westminster Bridge (District Railway).



Entrance to old St.
Thomas's Hospital
(18th century).

CHARING CROSS



A Corner of Charing Cross.

IN the year 1815, Dr. Benjamin Golding opened his house in Leicester Place to such persons as desired gratuitous advice, and prescribed for all applicants from eight o'clock in the morning until one o'clock in the afternoon.

From such humble beginnings was established, in the progress of time (1827), the institution now known as Charing Cross Hospital. The work which was commenced without any patronage than that of the sympathy and aid of private friends of the Founder, had grown so rapidly through his able administration that, in the Annual Report for the year preceding his death in

1863, it was shown that since its inception 30,120 patients actually had occupied beds in the Hospital, and 320,129 patients had received relief.

Since that time many important changes have been effected, both in its structure and administration, and to-day Charing Cross is one of the foremost of London's Hospitals. The enormous growth of its good work may be appreciated from the fact that last year 2,118 patients were received into its wards, whilst some 24,673 out-patients obtained relief.

The Institution is situated in Agar Street, Strand, a few minutes' walk from Charing Cross Station; it is also easily reached by motor-omnibus from all parts of the Metropolis and the Suburbs.

MIDDLESEX

THIS Hospital was founded in August, 1745, to provide for the needs of the sick poor of the inhabitants of the then populous districts of Soho and St. Giles. For ten years it consisted of two houses in Windmill Street, which had been acquired at a rental of £30 a year, and during the first year of its existence it was styled "The Middlesex Infirmary."

In 1750 the incommodious and inadequate character of the Windmill Street premises caused the Governors to appeal for subscriptions to a Building Fund, and at length they were in a position to carry out the rebuilding of the Institution. A convenient site was selected in the Marylebone Fields, and the building was commenced after the design of J. Pain, Esq., Architect. On May 15th, 1755, the first stone was laid by the Earl of Northumberland, and since that date the history of the Institution can almost be traced in a simple recital of the changes in its fabric, indicative as these are of unwearied endeavour to keep the Hospital abreast of every advance made in the care of the sick and the treatment of disease.

The present building, situated in Mortimer Street, W., contains 440 beds for the reception of medical, surgical, and gynæcological



Entrance to Middlesex Hospital.

cases. There are also special wards for Maternity Patients and for diseases of the Skin, Eye, Ear, Throat, and Nose. It is interesting to note that with very little, if any, material change the constitution which was framed at its origin has been maintained for The Middlesex Hospital to the present day.

In connection with the Hospital there is a Convalescent Home at Clacton-on-Sea, Essex, containing 95 beds for patients who have been under treatment at the parent Institution.

The Cancer Department is a special and unique feature of the Hospital; it consists of two parts; Research Laboratories devoted to the study of malignant disease, and wards containing 90 beds for the reception of Cancer patients.

Attached to the Hospital is a Medical School, a Residential College for Students, and a Trained Nurses' Institute.

The Institution stands close to Oxford Circus and may easily be reached by 'bus or tube. Goodge Street Station on the Highgate, Hampstead, and Charing Cross Tube is within two minutes' walk of the Hospital buildings.

ROYAL FREE



Arms of the Royal Free.

IN the winter of 1827, a poor destitute girl, under eighteen years of age, was found after midnight lying on the steps of St. Andrew's churchyard, Holborn, actually perishing through disease and want. She was a total stranger in London without a friend, and died two days afterwards unrecognised by any human being. This distressing event being witnessed by the late Mr.

William Marsden, surgeon, who had been much impressed by the difficulty and danger arising to the sick poor from the system of requiring letters of recommendation before admission to the Voluntary Hospitals, and of having appointed days only of admission, he at once determined to set about founding a Medical Charity in which poverty and sickness should alone be the passport for obtaining free relief.

On this principle the Free Hospital was established in Greville Street, Hatton Garden, on the 28th February, 1828. Through the influence of the late Sir Robert Peel the patronage of King George IV. was conceded to it, and on his death, in 1830, King William honoured the Charity by becoming its Patron. In the course of the same year their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria became Patronesses. At the death of King William IV. in 1837, the

Hospital still retained the Royal sanction ; for Queen Victoria, through Lord John Russell, expressed her approbation of its work, and became its Patron.

In the year 1842 a favourable opportunity presented itself of extending the usefulness of the Institution, and the Committee purchased the lease of the present site in the Gray's Inn Road, while the freehold was purchased in the year 1863, mainly through the personal interest of the well-known philanthropist, the late Mr. George Moore.

In 1876 the South Wing, containing fifty additional beds, and a large out-patient department was erected. This building was named the "Victoria" Wing, in honour of Queen Victoria, at that time Patron of the Hospital. In 1879 the Central block was reconstructed, and provided accommodation for the Nursing Staff and Medical Students ; a museum, post-mortem room, and mortuary were also added.

To complete the reconstruction of the Hospital, it remained to rebuild the front. This work was undertaken in 1893, and at the same time a laundry was built on vacant ground in the rear of the Hospital, and other structural improvements were carried out at a total cost of about £30,000. The opening ceremony was performed by the Prince and Princess of Wales on the 22nd July, 1895, and, with the sanction of Her Royal Highness, the new front was named the "Alexandra Building." A notable and important feature of the Institution is the number of women on the Medical and Surgical Staffs.

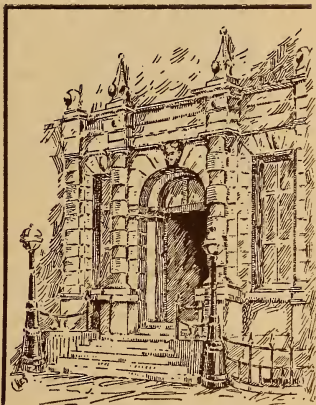
The nearest stations to the Hospital are King's Cross (Great Northern Railway) ; King's Cross (Metropolitan Railway) ; St. Pancras (Midland Railway), and Hammersmith and Piccadilly Tube, while motor omnibuses and trams pass the door.

KING'S COLLEGE

FOR years King's College Hospital has stood in Lincoln's Inn Fields, close to the Royal College of Surgeons, the Royal Courts of Justice, and other important buildings; but last month its doors were finally closed, and within a short time it is probable that the old building will be demolished. The new Hospital which takes its place is called "King's College Hospital," thus maintaining the historic association with King's College, in connection with which the first King's College Hospital was originated in the year 1839.

The following extract from the Minute Books of the Council of King's College gives an accurate idea of the origin of King's College Hospital:—

"The Council of King's College, finding that hospital practice in connection with, and in the vicinity of, the said College, was indispensable for the complete education of its medical students, did, in the year 1839, take measures for the formation, in the parish of St. Clement Danes, in the county of Middlesex, of a Public Hospital for the relief of the poor, sick, and infirm persons, to be supported by voluntary contributions, and to which the students of Medicine and Surgery belonging to the said



Entrance to Old King's College
Hospital.

College might, under proper regulations, have access for ever."

During the eighty years of its history the Medical School of King's College Hospital has earned fame under the guidance of such renowned men as Dr. Robert Bentley-Todd, Sir William Bowman, Dr. George Budd, Mr. Richard Partridge, Sir William Fergusson, Sir Thomas Watson, Dr. A. Farre, Sir George Johnson, Dr. Lionel Beale, Mr. John Wood, Sir William Overend Priestley, Sir Alfred Garrod, Lord Lister, and other great physicians and surgeons.

By the provisions of the King's College, London (Transfer) Act, of 1908, the Corporation of the Hospital were directed to build a new Hospital and Medical School "in accordance with the highest standard of modern requirements, as obtaining at the appointed day."

The plans of Mr. W. A. Pite, F.R.I.B.A., were selected by the Governing Body, and the foundation stone of the new Hospital was laid by King Edward VII. on July 20th, 1909.

The Hospital at Denmark Hill is easy of access from all parts of London. Denmark Hill Station, on the L.B. and S.C., and S.E. and C. Railways, is quite close, while electric trams from the Thames Embankment and Victoria pass its gates.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE



Renaissance Doorway.

IN the early part of the nineteenth century the London University was founded in Gower Street, and on September 8th, 1828, a Dispensary opened its doors at No. 4, George Street, Euston Square, for the relief of the sick and suffering, and to serve as a Medical School for students qualifying for the London Degree. In the following year the rapidly-increasing number of students, and the urgent needs of

a district with a population of nearly half a million, convinced the promoters of the Dispensary Scheme that a Hospital was necessary in connection with the University. Plans were accordingly prepared for a building to contain 100 beds, and a site having been provided by the Council, the foundation stone of the Institution was laid by the Duke of Somerset on May 22nd, 1833. The structure, designed by Mr. Ainger, was intended ultimately to accommodate 230 patients; but at that time only the central block was completed, which provided 130 beds, and the Hospital was opened on November 1st, 1834.

The government of the Hospital was vested in the Council, and the clinical fees devoted to the support of the charity. When the latter had been discharged, two-thirds of the fees were to be paid to the Medical Officers, and the remaining third to the University treasury.

To meet the demand for additional accommodation, a building fund was inaugurated, and the year 1837 was marked by a change in the original title of the Hospital from the "North London" to "University College Hospital." This was subsequently changed to that which it now bears—"The North London or University College Hospital."

Her Majesty Queen Victoria became a Patron of the Hospital soon after her accession in 1837, and between the years of 1838 and 1841 the South Wing was completed; at the same time suitable provision was made for out-patients.

The North Wing, built in 1846, provided room for fifty beds, which enabled the authorities to establish separate wards for medical and surgical cases; to institute a department for the treatment of ophthalmic diseases, and furnish a new dispensary and waiting-room for out-patients.

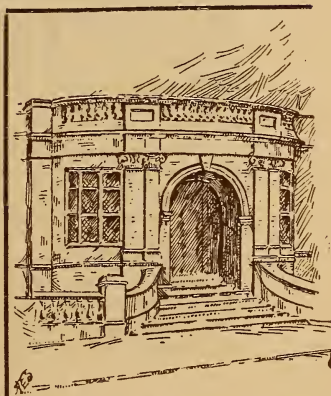
In order to make room for the increasing number of patients, it was determined to rebuild the Institution, and a Mansion House Meeting was held in 1884, which resulted in the establishment of a "Jubilee Endowment and Building Fund," and an "Old Students' Jubilee Fund." On June 21st, 1898, the foundation stone was laid by the Prince of Wales, and the new building completed in 1905.

The site of the Hospital is a square bounded by Gower Street, Grafton Street, Huntley Street, and the University Street. The style of the architecture is a free treatment of Renaissance. The building rises in the form of a diagonal cross 70ft. above the level of the street, and the grand tower in the Central Block reaches a height of 140ft. The cruciform plan of the main structure is retained in each of the wards, and ensures to the patient a maximum amount of sunshine and air.

GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL

THIS Hospital dates its origin from the establishment in 1856 of a little institution carried on in a private house in York Road, King's Cross, under the name of the Great Northern Hospital, and known locally as the King's Cross Hospital. As a hospital it would doubtless now be considered beneath contempt; but everything must have a beginning, and by 1862 larger premises in the Caledonian Road were obtained, and the Institution began to take a more important position. In 1867 there was accommodation for 32 In-patients, and, although slight additions were made to the Hospital from time to time, the building was always inadequate. In January, 1883, at a public meeting held at the Highbury Athenæum, under the presidency of the then Duke of Westminster, who was supported by the late Marquis of Salisbury, it was determined that steps be taken to establish a new Hospital for North London, and negotiations were opened between the promoters and the Committee of the little hospital in Caledonian Road.

As a result it was agreed to join forces, and a new building was commenced in 1886 and finally completed in 1889. At that time the Hospital provided for 150 patients and had a staff of 25 nurses. Successive extensions to the building have



Entrance to Great Northern Central.

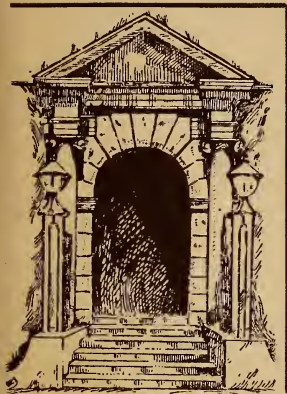
been effected, and at the present day there is accommodation for 185 In-patients, and a Nursing Staff of 60 in number.

In 1908 Mr. Francis Reckitt, J.P., gave £10,000 to build a Convalescent Home, and with this sum a very handsome and well equipped building was erected at Clacton-on-Sea, Essex, viz., the Reckitt Convalescent Home, which contains accommodation for 28 patients.

A distinctive feature of the Great Northern Central Hospital is the Pay Wards, which consist of a set of 15 rooms containing 17 beds for private patients. Persons admitted to these wards must be persons who cannot afford the necessary surgical or medical treatment at their own homes, and subject to this condition they are admitted at an inclusive fee ranging from 25s. to £2 2s. per week, being attended gratuitously by the Honorary Medical Staff of the Hospital.

The present building is in the Holloway Road, and is reached by the Piccadilly and Brompton Tube (Holloway Road Station), or by motor omnibus from all parts of the Metropolis.

LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC



Doorway of the New Hospital.

FOUNDED more than fifty years ago, for the treatment of the sick poor, according to the Medical principle known as Homœopathy, this Institution is unique. It is also one of the old-established general Hospitals of London; investigation shows that of 123 hospitals in the metropolis, 84 are its juniors.

The very site of the Hospital has some historic interest. In the early thirties of the last century the great anti-slavery struggle was in progress with Wilber-

force, Fowell Buxton, and Sharp as its most prominent leaders—inspired by Zachary Macaulay, the father of England's most fascinating historian.

In those days Bloomsbury was a comparatively fashionable neighbourhood, and No. 52, Great Ormond Street, was Zachary Macaulay's residence, the headquarters of the movement, and the early home of Thomas Babbington Macaulay. In the year 1859 this historic house passed into the hands of the Governors of the London Homœopathic Hospital. Unfortunately, however, the interesting old house had to be sacrificed when, in 1893, it became necessary to rebuild the Institution.

The foundation stone of the new building was laid on June 23rd, 1893, by Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck, and it was ceremonially opened for patients on July 9th, 1895, also by Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary.

The New Hospital at once stepped into the front rank as a model hospital, and has so far maintained its reputation as one of the best arranged and most comfortable institutions. It has been visited and favourably criticised by experts from all parts of the world, and its managers, believing that cheerfulness may be a distinct factor in convalescence, have borne this object in mind in framing their scheme of decorations.

The Hospital is near Southampton Row; it is within a few minutes' walk of the Euston and Tottenham Court Roads, and only ten minutes' walk from Euston Square (formerly Gower Street) Station (Metropolitan Railway). The railway termini at Euston, King's Cross, Marylebone and St. Pancras are within easy distance by omnibus.

Motor 'buses reach Great Ormond Street from Waterloo and Victoria Stations. The King's Cross and Victoria 'buses pass Cosmo Place in Southampton Row, leading to the Hospital.

Tubes—the Holborn and Russell Square Stations of the Brompton, Piccadilly and King's Cross Railway, and the Museum Station of the Shepherd's Bush and City Tube Central London Railway are within five minutes' walk of the Hospital.

"THE HOSPITAL"

It is felt that this little work would be incomplete without some reference to "The Hospital" Journal, which was established in 1886 by Sir Henry Burdett, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., with the object of directing public attention to the necessity of modernising the hospitals of the Kingdom, and to arouse that sympathy and support which is essential to enable these voluntary Institutions to deal adequately with the needs of the sick and suffering poor.

"The Hospital" has unquestionably contributed largely to the many improvements that have been effected in our Voluntary Hospitals system within the last quarter of a century, and to-day it still remains the only exponent of Institutional life and work. Its value is enhanced, and can be readily appreciated, from the fact that it combines the Medical and Institutional interests, which renders the Journal of the utmost service to everyone concerned in, and associated with, the advancement and perfecting of all that appertains to the prevention of disease, treatment and alleviation of sickness, and provision for dependent members of the community.

A special section, entitled "The Institutional Worker," is devoted to all subjects relating to Institutional work, and such matters as affect the welfare of the Officers responsible for the administration and management of public establishments.



"The Hospital" Building.

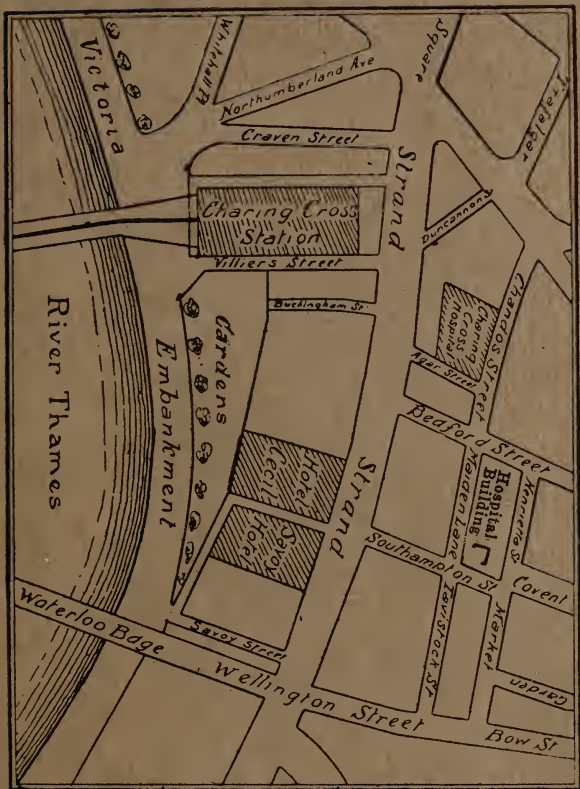
There is a "Bureau of Information" in connection with the Journal, by which the accumulation of years of practical knowledge and experience in Institutional affairs is placed at the disposal of its readers *free of charge*. A large number of plans of modern Hospitals, etc., also are available for inspection by those interested in Hospital and Institution construction.

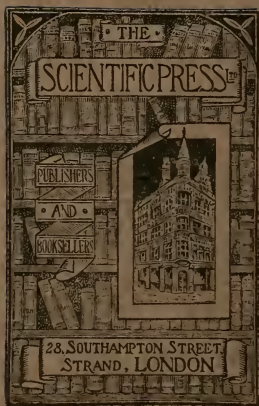
It will be obvious, therefore, that "The Hospital" is indispensable, not only to those connected with Hospitals and Institutions generally, but also to members of the public, since it enables them to acquire an accurate knowledge of the work done, and the progress that is being made daily in every department of Administrative Medicine and Institutional Life.

The Journal is published every Thursday at 1d., and is obtainable from all newsagents and booksellers, and the railway bookstalls throughout the United Kingdom. It can also be had from the Publishing Offices, "The Hospital" Building, 28 and 29, Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C., on the following subscription terms:—

		Great Britain (Post free)		Foreign & Colonial (Post free)	
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"The Hospital" Building is situated in Southampton Street, a few doors from the Strand (see map on opposite page). It is within 5 minutes' walk of Charing Cross Station (S.E. & C. Railway), and the Tube Stations in Trafalgar Square, Victoria Embankment, and Covent Garden.







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